

Riad contacts PLO in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 2 (R). — Mr. Mahmoud Riad, Secretary-General of the Arab League had talks here today with representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organisation on the situation in Lebanon, a PLO statement said.

Mr. Riad met Mr. Said Kamal, deputy director of the PLO's political department, and Mr. Ezze-dine Kalak, permanent PLO representative here. Mr. Kalak would not disclose the details of the discussions.

JORDAN TIMES

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South Africa minister visits Israel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 2 (R). — The South African Minister for Labour and Mining, Mr. Stephanus Botha, visited Israel secretly last week, Israeli Radio said today. Official sources were unavailable for comment.

The radio said Mr. Botha's visit followed an agreement on economic cooperation between the two countries signed during a visit to Israel by South African Prime Minister John Vorster last April.

Price: 50 fils

Khleifawi continues consultation to form new Syrian cabinet

DAMASCUS, Aug. 2 (R).

SYRIA's Premier-designate, Major-General Abdel-Rahman Khleifawi, continued consultations here today on a new government to succeed that of Mr. Mahmoud Al-Ayoubi, who resigned yesterday.

The 48-year-old general was prime minister in 1972. The new prime minister has been described as a man of strong personality and great administrative ability.

Lieutenant-General Assad came to power in 1970. The new prime minister has been described as a man of strong personality and great administrative ability.

They said they expected Mr. Ayoubi to be given the job of a vice-president or a high post in the party leadership.

The cabinet will have two new posts — minister of state for presidential affairs and minister of state for foreign affairs, the sources said.

The outgoing cabinet ministers of foreign affairs, defence and information are expected to retain their posts in the new administration.

Observers said the cabinet reshuffle was no surprise and it had no connection with the situation in Lebanon.

No change is expected in Syria's home or foreign policy with the formation of the new government.

Mr. Ayoubi had been prime minister since he himself succeeded General Khleifawi in 1972. At that time, the general had resigned the premiership for health reasons but he remained a leading member of the Ba'ath Socialist Party.

Mr. Ayoubi told his cabinet yesterday that he had submitted his resignation to President Hafez Al-Assad.

General Khleifawi, now 48, was appointed interior minister after

Soares puts government programme before parliament

LISBON, Aug. 2 (R) — Socialist Premier Mario Soares today delivered his minority government's programme to rebuild Portugal's shattered economy and consolidate its fledgling democracy to the national assembly.

He dropped plans to read out the entire 260-page document because of its length and texts were given instead to delegations of the four main opposition parties.

The assembly will begin a five-day debate of the programme after copies have been received tomorrow by all 263 members.

A vote of confidence in the government will be taken if an attempt is made to reject it as the Communists have hinted they might do.

Introducing the programme to occasional polite applause from non-Communist members of the opposition, Dr. Soares said Portugal was fed up with the revolutionary turmoil which followed the 1974 coup that ousted 50 years of rightwing dictatorship.

But he promised the socialists would defend "the conquests of revolution" carried out by the pro-Communist provisional government last year.

The assembly elected last April, is expected to adopt the policies proposed by Dr. Soares although the Socialists hold only 107 seats.

The rest are split between the centre Popular Democrats (PPD), the conservative Centre Democrats (CDS), the radical leftwing Popular Democratic Union (UDP) and the Communist Party.

Dr. Soares listed the main aims of his government as restoring the paralysed economy, achieving financial stability, reducing unemployment, expanding production, consolidating a democratic state and ensuring a fair distribution of wealth.

He said: "The programme is not a list of good intentions. We are tired of demagogic promises and have proposed concrete measures."

He stressed that Portugal was in deep financial trouble and added: "The country is tired of words and wants to see hard work and achievements."

When he took office 10 days ago Dr. Soares promised that the private sector would be revitalised and that no new nationalisations would be carried out to stem the collapse of private investment.

Rightists agree to Tal Al Zaatar evacuation; new ceasefire due Wednesday

BEIRUT, August 2, (Renter).

RIGHTIST Lebanese leaders today agreed to International Red Cross (ICRC) conditions for an evacuation of wounded from Tal Al-Zaatar refugee camp, and the operation will start tomorrow, Red Cross officials said here.

The officials said agreement was reached guaranteeing security for a convoy of nine lorries to go to the besieged enclave in rightist-held east Beirut. The agreement came at a meeting between the rightist leaders and Arab League Envoy Hassan Sabri Al-Kholi. Dr. Kholi had even obtained the signature of Abou Arz, the pseudonym for the commander of "the Guardians of the Cedars," one of the groups which have bombarded the camp since June. Abou Arz had earlier insisted on the camp's complete surrender before any humanitarian work could be carried out.

The evacuation of the wounded — estimated by one camp doctor as numbering 4,000 — is expected to take between three and five days.

The last attempted evacuation was abandoned on Saturday after one of the rightwing leaders imposed a last-minute condition establishing a point along the route into Tal Al-Zaatar beyond which the Red Cross could not go.

It was not immediately clear today how the remaining difficulties were overcome. But a statement issued over the rightwing Phalangist radio said the Arab League peace-keeping force would supervise the ceasefire needed for the operation along the convoy's route and in the camp.

The radio said Dr. Kholi's talks also covered a possible ceasefire to start on Wednesday — which would be Lebanon's 54th truce in 16 months of civil war and would enable Arab League forces to move across the "green line" dividing the two sectors of Beirut into rightwing and leftist territories.

Pro-leftist Beirut Radio reported tonight that a new ceasefire had

been agreed in principle and would be proclaimed on Wednesday.

The radio said the announcement had been made by the commander of the Arab peacekeeping force, Major-General Mohammed Ali Al-Ghoneim, but it gave no further details.

The ceasefire would also be aimed at helping the Syrian-Palestinian accord, concluded last week, to be put into effect, according to some reports.

This accord provided for a Lebanese-Syrian-Palestinian committee to supervise a ceasefire until President-elect Elias Sarkis takes office in September.

Sources in the Arab League command today denied a Phalangist radio report that Libyan military vehicles sent here for the peace-keeping forces were being used by Palestinians for fighting in south Lebanon.

Today, informed sources said the Director-General of Lebanon's Finance Ministry, Dr. Khalil Salem, who was abducted in west Beirut on Friday, had been found dead.

His body was discovered in the boot of his car, they said.

The death of Dr. Salem highlighted the recent wave of kidnappings in the city.

There has been speculation that the kidnappings were carried out by an extremist group to frighten rightists out of west Beirut.

Correspondents who visited south Lebanon today said Libyan troops were controlling security in some villages behind Palestinian lines.

Palestinian regional commander Abou Moussa told the newsmen that Libyans had not been near the front line.

But rightwing leaders today called on the Arab League to withdraw the Libyan troops whom they described as "an enemy who shared in the fighting."

A statement broadcast on rightwing Amshit Radio said that "We object to the entrance and presence of Libyan forces within the Arab peace-keeping force."

The leftwing parties and national forces making up the "Lebanese Front" (Continued on page 6)

West Bank Arabs protest Israeli tax

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Aug. 2 (Agencies).

MOST Arab shops in the occupied West Bank were closed for the second day today in protest against Israel's imposition yesterday of a value added tax (VAT) on goods and services.

Police said six Arab youths were arrested on charges of throwing stones at Israeli forces yesterday during demonstrations in Nablus and other towns.

Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem told reporters he had asked for a meeting with Defence Minister Shimon Peres to request that the new levy be changed to a sales tax.

Arab shopkeepers had yesterday called a 24-hour strike in protest against the imposition of the tax on retail goods.

Israel adopted an eight per cent value added tax system on July 1 and decided to extend it to the occupied areas. West Bank residents say Israeli regulations should not be applied to them since they are governed by Jordanian law.

Inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, where new protests were staged yesterday, have reacted with great resentment to increased taxes on trade, travellers in Amman have reported. Imposing an eight per cent tax on the sales and work of all industrialists, merchants and shopkeepers, they say, brings Israelis into line with Israelis and for some time to a similar value added tax.

But there, for the travellers from the territories, similarly ends. The new taxes, they say, are "one more restriction" intended to attract into Israeli state coffers part of the wages paid to tens of thousands of Palestinians working in Israel.

"The equality before the law of Jews and Arabs is a 'come-on' one traveller said, 'for merchants of the occupied territories are forbidden to import their goods from Europe or elsewhere.'

"We are forced always to go through an Israeli wholesaler, thus to pay more taxes. In short, it's the consumer on the West Bank or Gaza who will foot the bill, and as his income is lower than that of the Israelis he is doubly penalised."

A trader from Hebron complained the merchants with the farmers who had to "depend entirely on the Israelis for seeds and fertilizer." The new taxes were a vital for Israel to control the economy of the occupied territories completely.

Another Palestinian from the West Bank said the new tax when collected would not benefit the territories' population at all.

The Israelis had done practically nothing at the social and health levels since 1967, when the occupation began, and with the economic crisis since 1973, the situation would not change, he said.

According to a retailer from Nablus, most merchants, believing that Israeli laws did not apply to them, had refused to see officials.

But the Israelis had such a "repressive arsenal" that short of wanting to close down merchants were forced to yield, he added.

One doctor noted that it was said on the West Bank, Israel had never succeeded in making the people of Nazareth pay their taxes. The practice, he said, was "an institution because they believed in national duty not to pay taxes to the Jewish state."

Many Israeli leaders, including the prime minister and Foreign Minister Yigal Allon, have denounced Gush Emunim as a "false Messiah."

Calm prevails in Peking despite catastrophe

HONG KONG, Aug. 2 (Agencies). — Nearly 100 foreign residents from Peking, mostly women and children and half of them British, spoke of growing anxiety in the Chinese capital, but said the foreign community remaining there was in good spirits.

Foreigners evacuated from earthquake-threatened Peking today crossed into Hong Kong by train today after being airlifted out of Peking last night to the southern

island. [Continued on page 6]



VIKING SHOT — This montage of four photos taken by Viking orbiter on July 29th shows the enormous volcanoes in the Tharsis region near the equator on Mars. The volcanic crater Arsia Mons is 62 miles in diameter and 17 miles high at the rim, three times as high as Hawaii's Mauna Loa. Lava flows are seen on the flank of the mountain. (AP wirephoto).

Scientists await outcome of crucial Viking test

PASADENA, California, Aug. 2 (R).

AMERICAN space scientists, puzzled whether there really are signs of life on Mars, waited today for the Viking 1 robot to carry out its only uncompleted experiment since landing on the planet almost two weeks ago.

The scientists were startled last week by results of life-detection experiments showing high quantities of oxygen and carbon dioxide, which could indicate the presence of microscopic life. But a second set of readings transmitted from the tiny spacecraft yesterday showed that the emission of these gases had begun to level off.

This swung biologists to the view that the initial flow of gas was a chemical reaction, caused by oxygen trapped in the soil which was scooped up by the lander's telescopic arm and dumped into its automated laboratory.

To test the view that the initial reaction was a chemical rather than a biological one, scientists sent up a computer signal on Saturday to get a rerun of the incomplete test — one to search for organic compounds in the soil.

The test will analyse the chemistry of the soil and may reveal the reason for the initial heavy flow of oxygen.

The experiment did not start when an instrument in the breadbox-sized laboratory failed to transmit a signal showing that the test chamber received the proper amount of the orange-red soil.

This time the scientists intend to bypass that signal, which they say may not be working. They will rely, instead, on photographs to see if the dirt is actually fed into the hopper.



EXTENDING HELP — Chinese doctors Monday examine some of the earthquake victims in Tangshan following the severe earthquake which jolted northwestern China last Wednesday. (AP wirephoto).

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So where are the little green men?

To quote one of the most poetic science-fiction writers of day, Ray Bradbury: "From this point on there is life on Mars — an extension of our sensibilities."

Nevertheless, as Viking 1 transmitted its near perfect photographs from the surface of the red planet, in proxy of a man eye, the earth audience was composed almost exclusively of scientists. The world's television and news networks were too busy to take adequate notice of the message relayed from 212 million miles (more than twice the distance of the earth from the sun) from man's first beachhead on Mars.

Scientists complained bitterly of the lack of interest. Even when the miniature 1 cubic foot laboratory in the Viking lander (which is more than a match for most university laboratories on earth) went to work analysing the soil of the planet, the sensation weary public was too busy to take notice; barring the unlikely eventuality that little green men are to appear on the screen and do a jig for the benefit of earth audience.

Regardless of whether Viking 1 or 2 ever manages to find life on Mars, the success of the Viking programme is challenged. There is no need to belabour the point. The soft ding itself, the feat of engineering and the technological advances made will have sizeable spin-off benefits for science industry as a whole.

The point to be borne in mind is that the space exploration programme, as the scientists if not the general public see it, is the life-raft of the human race. We live on a planet that is edged with the threat of overpopulation; its raw materials and resources, are being gradually but inexorably depleted. Industry consumes in a single day as much oil as it took nearly 100,000 years to produce. The human race will one day, sooner or later, be forced to look outward to a new world, not across a piddling Atlantic Ocean as Columbus did, but the infinite reaches of space.

It might be a flight of fancy today to speak of robots mining ore on Mercury or colonies being established on distant planets, yet that is where the human race is headed. Meanwhile orbiting space stations and space probes are laying the foundations of the necessary science and technology. Without them, our planet is like a giant Titanic that has sailed from port without any lifeboats on board.

This is not an attempt to raise the alarm. A distant threat is less real for the fact that it is not staring us in the face. The lack of public interest at this point is a warning, sooner or later, conservatives are going to come out of the woodwork to protest the cost (the Viking programme carries a staggering 1 billion dollar bill; the miniature laboratory alone cost fifty million).

The objection usually takes the form of why throw away that money in space when it is so badly needed to combat poverty and disease right here on earth. The traditional, and still valid reply, is that despite the cost, amount spent on scientific research is only an insignificant fraction of what is spent on armament. If we can spend so much money to find better ways to destroy each other, surely we can afford to spend a small percentage of it to weave a future for the future.

With the world fighting the spectre of inflation, there is a tendency for governments to cut public spending. One area that could be severely hit is the space programme. Green men or green men, the public had better sit up and take notice.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The three main Jordanian dailies — the West Bank were Monday editorially dealt with not unexpected. It urges a quiet uprising of the people of the West Bank against the application of the Israeli value-added tax to the occupied territories.

Dustour argued that the imposition of this additional income tax on the Arabs in the occupied territories is in contravention of the Geneva Convention. It aims at forcing the Arabs there in severe economic conditions so that they will be able to fulfill their commitments and consent to the recent Syria-Palestinian agreement to solve the Lebanese crisis.

The earlier comments of the three papers regretted the accusations and counter accusations between Egypt and Syria over the recent Syria-Palestinian agreement to solve the Lebanese crisis. Al Rai expresses surprise at the Egyptian emotional rejection and denouncement of the accord which an Egyptian spokesman described as a "submission" agreement in an attempt to instigate the Palestinian side.

"Egyptian sensitivity over the Sinai agreement question is quite understandable, but the thing we cannot understand is that the defence of the Sinai agreement comes through the denouncement of the Damascus agreement," Al Rai states.

Rai says that the Arabs should not forget that there is an Israeli occupation on their land. It is the Arabs who are preoccupied with internal disputes such as the Sahara, Lebanon, and conspire between Egypt, Sudan and Syria.

Al Shaab regrets that the name of Jordan be involved without any justification since Jordan has always tried to bolster every position against the Israeli attempt to put an end to the oppressive practices against Arab-Lebanese tragedy.



His Majesty King Hussein receiving at the Royal Hashemite Court wrestlers Abdul Razzak, and Abdul Karim Al Nimr. He congratulated them on their victory and presented them with two token gifts.

Ministerial Council approves some projects

AMMAN. — The Council of Ministers in its Sunday session, approved the allocation of JD\$20,000 from the budget of the National Planning Council for engineering consultants services relevant to a number of Electricity Authority projects.

The council also approved JD 26,500 for water and electricity installations at the temporary location of the Aqaba Free Zone.

The council decided to send the

World Bank team due here in Aug.

AMMAN, (JNA) — A delegation from the World Bank headed by Mr. Henry Thomas will arrive here early in August for talks with the Central Bank of Jordan and the Industrial Bank on giving loans to the Union of Craftsmen and Light Industries.

Prince Muhammad visits Hwaitat tribes

JAFR, (JNA) — H.H. Prince Muhammad His Majesty King Hussein's personal representative visited Monday afternoon the Hwaitat tribes in Jafra (H4), listened to their needs and promised to fulfill them in accordance with the instructions of His Majesty the King.

Prince Muhammad said that water supply for the areas was among the foremost projects under consideration by the government. In addition, public services are being improved regularly for the inhabitants of the area.

The Prince was received during his visit by the Governor of Ma'an several members of the upper house of parliament and mayors in the area.

Birthrate up by 8, 25 %

AMMAN. — The birthrate in May this year increased by 8.25 per cent and likewise the deathrate by 21.6 per cent as compared to the same period last year, a department of statistics release said Monday.

Figures released show that the number of births in May 1976 reached 7227 as against 6771 in May 1975. As for deaths they totalled 574 in May 1976 as against 472 in May 1975.

The Amman governorate had 2919 births, Irbid 2226, Kerak 506, Balqa, 464, Maan 222. As for deaths the capital Amman 319, Irbid 168, Kerak 43, Balqa 24, Maan 20.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	593.0	599.0
French franc	67.6	67.9
Swiss franc	134.5	134.9
German mark	131.1	131.5
Iraqi dinar	940.0	945.0
Syrian pound	81.8	82.2
Egyptian pound	480.0	487.0
Lebanese pound	103.6	105.4
U.A.E. dirham	83.6	83.9

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Queen Mother celebrates birthday anniversary

AMMAN. — Her Majesty Queen Zein Al Sharaf, celebrated Monday her birthday anniversary.

Her Majesty received cables of congratulations from Prime Minister Mudar Badran, and a number of government and military officials, for the occasion.

Queen Alya patronises Wasfiyeh Centre ceremony

AMMAN, (JNA). — Her Majesty Queen Alya Monday night patronised the graduation ceremony of the eighth batch of graduates of higher secretarial studies of the Wasfiyeh Centre, at the Culture Palace, Al Hussein Youth City.

Speakers at the ceremony explained that with the graduation of the new batch the students was part of efforts to develop the public and private sectors in Jordan.

Prince Hassan lectures on 5-year plan

AMMAN. — Crown Prince Hassan reviewed the potential and the efforts to achieve the goals of the five-year plan in order to achieve self sufficiency.

In a lecture about the five-year economic plan at the Hussein Medical City, the Crown Prince reviewed the plan and its prospects for the Jordanian citizen.

The lecture was attended by Princess Basma; General Sbarif Zaid Ibn Shaker, the Commander in Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; and other high ranking officials.

National Briefs

● AMMAN. — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim Monday received the British ambassador to Jordan.

● AMMAN. — Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam Monday received the director of UNICEF in the Middle East.

British Embassy-Amman

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Prime Minister visits Aqaba port

AMMAN. — Prime Minister Muarage grounds to increase the storage capacity at the port and help alleviate the congestion the port is currently witnessing.

The prime minister, who was accompanied by the armed forces Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant-General Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker and the Acting Minister of Transport Salem Massa'deh inspected also the work currently implemented on the floating berth.

UAE agricultural advisers graduate

AMMAN. — A group of agricultural advisers from the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) was graduated here Monday at the Directorate of Agricultural Research and Guidance.

The training course organised at the Deir Alla Agricultural Training Centre lasted six months and is the first of its kind to be organised by the Ministry of Agriculture.

A representative from the UAE embassy here and a number of agricultural officials attended the graduation ceremony.

Australian vessel to visit Aqaba

AMMAN. — The Australian destroyer Hubert is due at Aqaba Wednesday for a three-day visit during which its crew and military personnel will visit Petra and other touristic sites. They will also attend a number of musical performances which the Armed Forces Orchestra will stage in their honour.

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6:15 Cartoons	7:45 Varieties
6:30 National geographic	8:30 Some mothers do have them
8:00 News in Arabic	9:00 Living tomorrow
	9:10 Main chance
Channel 3:	10:00 News in English
7:30 Arabic songs	10:15 Kung Fu
8:30 Arabic series	(On both channels)
9:30 Reportage	

Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
9.30 Baghdad (IA)	8.30 Baghdad (IA)
10.30 Rome	9.25 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
11.15 Kuwait (KAC)	9.30 Bangkok, Bahrain
12.00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam	10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
13.00 Aqaba (SA)	12.20 Damascus (SA)
15.45 Damascus (SA)	15.03 Aqaba (SA)
20.00 Bahrain, Bangkok	17.40 Paris
20.00 Cairo	18.15 Copenhagen, Vienna
20.30 Abu Dhabi, Karachi	18.20 Frankfurt
21.00 Cairo	18.45 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens
21.00 Jeddah	19.00 Rome
23.55 Doha, Muscat	19.00 London
	19.15 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)

Market Prices

Apples (double red): 140—180
Apples (golden): 80—100
Apples (starken): 80—120
Bell pepper: 80—100
Bananas: 180—200
Cauliflower: 120—150
Carrots: 50—70
Cabbage: 80—120
Cucumbers (small): 100—140
Cucumbers (large): 50—70
Eggplant (small): 50—70
Eggplant (large): 35—50
Green beans: 80—100
Garlic (dry): 120—160
Grapes (green): 100—140
Hot pepper: 140—180
Lemon: 80—110
Marrow (small): 60—90
Marrow (regular): 50—70
Musk melon: 70—100
Orange: 100—130
Onions (dry) imported: 60—90
Onions (white): 50—70
Okra (red): 80—120
Okra (green): 120—180
Potatoes (local): 100—130
Peaches (large): 180—240
Peaches (small): 120—160
String beans: 80—100
Tomatoes: 50—70
Spinach: 25—40
Water melon (large): 80
Water melon (small): 50
Wild cucumbers (small): 80—100
Wild cucumbers (large): 40—80

Radio

(On 856 KHZ)
7.00 Breakfast show, morning melodies
7.30 News bulletin
7.40 News reel
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part I)
1.00 News summary
1.05 Pop session (part II)
2.00 News bulletin
2.10 Radio magazine
2.30 Melody time
3.00 Concert hour
4.00 Old favorites
4.30 Easy listening
5.00 Walking the folkways
5.30 Pop session (part III)
6.00 News summary
6.03 Listener's choice
6.30 Special feature
7.00 News bulletin
7.10 News reel
7.30 Sign off

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Dr. Muwafaq Katbeh (41277)
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Nihad (30844)
Kamel (36295)
Taxis:
Taxina (44680)
Tower (21028)
Khayyam (41541)

Paris haute couture salon show winter collection

Another innovation in the chasuble, in a green, blue and rust tweed for example, over a suit of identical fabric, trimmed in forest green dyed

Styles for evening range in

Styles for evening range from a petal-pink georgette dress brodered with silver to a black velvet tube with wide, shing ruffles of black taffeta. Neck and hem to a very full green taffeta gown with tight-fitting bodice covered by a clinging cardigan heavily embroidered with bands of gold alternating with an Indian design.

Givenchy, on the other hand, has opted for a change in image and his clothes for next winter are less conservative and closer fitting than last season.

Textures are played off against each other, as in a shiny brown leather jacket mated with lighter brown suede skirt. Colors, too, provide interest, with hues of mauve, red, green and yellow used together.

There is no ostentation, however. Rather, the Givenchy is a study of sobriety in rich hues and colours. Tunic dresses predominate.

For much of the fashion week, Alix Gres is the only true couriere. This year her uncanny

with fabric produced an array of styles, including fluffy mohair cat-capes, red and black cape-owns and her speciality — dresses draped as in antiquity, held carefully in place by a single pin at the breast.

Madame Gres's talent was specially consecrated on the final day of the haute couture showings last week when she received the first "Golden Thimble" award, a mug-sized replica made by Gler and destined to reward haute couture creativity.

Creativity for Ricci's Gelpipart this season meant a substitute for furs — a feathered jacket entirely of partridge plumes, surprisingly warm and chic both sportswear and evening lengths.

Pipart also liked big plaids, swls, draped across one shoulder in the style of the Scottish mlaods.

Grey was his favorite colour, ed effectively in a mink-coll- satin jacket, flannel skirt and epe overblouse shot with grey-

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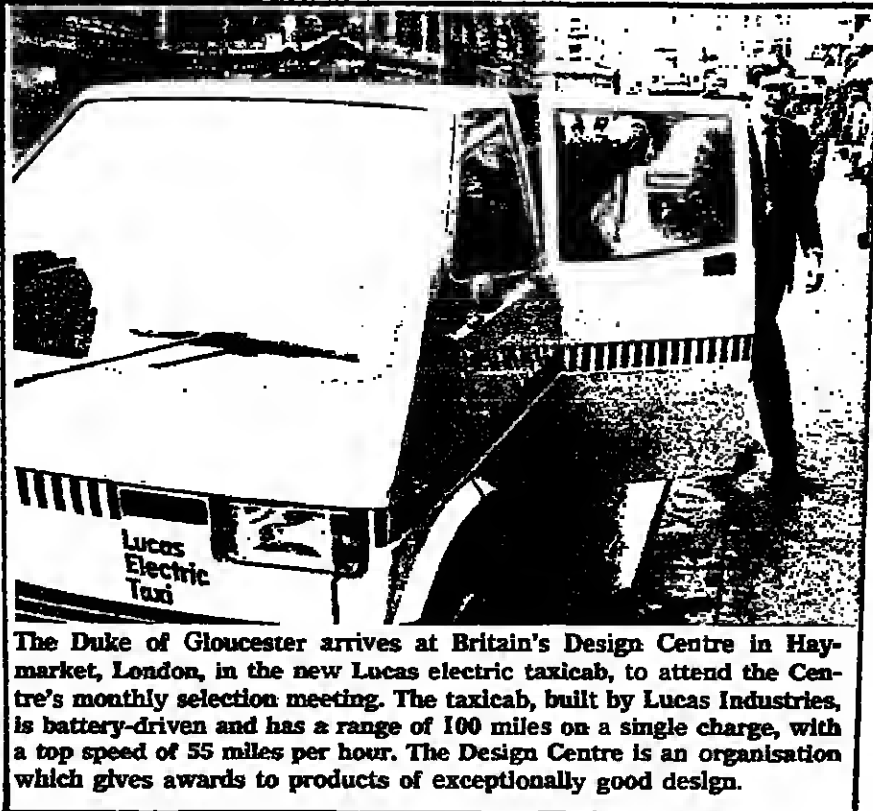
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One year after Helsinki record some points in practice

IS, Aug. 2 (AFP) — One year after its signing in Helsinki, the final document of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), an undeniable success for Soviet diplomacy, remains for most westerners a step of some importance on the path of Detente.

On economic-related questions, capitalist countries still see dangers in opening their markets to exporting with different ideas of profits.

Thus one year after, the 35 nations have not gone back on their commitment to the policy of Detente. If the causes of tension have not yet been eliminated, progress is already visible in relations between states and new initiatives will be taken. The signatory states have given themselves two years before taking stock of Helsinki and they will meet in Belgrade next year for this next stage.



The Duke of Gloucester arrives at Britain's Design Centre in Haymarket, London, in the new Lucas electric taxicab, to attend the Centre's monthly selection meeting. The taxicab, built by Lucas Industries, is battery-driven and has a range of 100 miles on a single charge, with a top speed of 55 miles per hour. The Design Centre is an organisation which gives awards to products of exceptionally good design.

Iraq launches economic, social "great leap"

BAGHDAD, Aug. 2, (R) — Although this land of the fabled Arabian nights has been undergoing a gradual face-lift for more than 20 years, the quadrupling of oil prices in 1973 has speeded and widened its development.

No official figures for Iraq's oil income are available, but it was understood to amount to \$ 6,000 million last year.

In Baghdad, the new money means multi-storey office blocks, hotels and houses, drastically altering the skyline.

The ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party, now in its ninth year of power, has provided political stability—an unusual phenomenon in Iraq's turbulent history—for uninterrupted development.

petro-chemical, fertiliser and sulphur extraction complexes and a variety of manufacturing plants.

One important scheme completed last December was a pipeline, costing 130 million dinars (\$ 442 million), to carry oil from the northern Kirkuk fields to the Bakr deep-water terminal on the Gulf.

Kirkuk oil is already flowing through the pipeline because exports from the Mediterranean ports of Banias, in Syria, and Tripoli in Lebanon have stopped due to the war in Lebanon and a royalty dispute with Syria.

In all, through present and future development schemes, the government hopes to increase per capita income in Iraq from 230 dinars (about \$ 690) in 1974 to 550 dinars (about \$ 1,650) by 1995.

On the social side, it is hoped that all Iraqis between 15 and 60 years old will soon be able to read and write. According to 1970 statistics, 75 per cent of the population were illiterate.

Under present plans, drinking water, electricity and health services are to be extended to the whole of the country by 1995, by which time the country's present population of 12 million is expected to have doubled. At the moment, at least 70 per cent of the people are said to be covered by health insurance.

The development boom has already wiped out unemployment and how the government aims to reduce the present standard 48-hour working week to 30 without affecting production.

As a government spokesman says, Iraq's goals are humble compared with the standards much of the rest of the world can expect by 1995.

But the task is still enormous.

Indian envoy in Peking has tall job ahead

NEW DELHI, India, (CSM) — Now that India's new ambassador to China, K.R. Narayanan, has reached his post, his chief task will be to try to repair the strained relations between the two countries.

It is not likely to be an easy assignment.

Observers in New Delhi say the growth of Chinese-Indian bilateral relations will be slow until mutual distrust has been removed.

They see the two countries sounding out each other for some time, keeping open their respective options about which direction to give to their relationship.

The Indian government has approached the thaw in relations with China with caution, and no great expectations are held here just from the decision to exchange envoys.

But analysts both in and outside the Indian government say the exchange of ambassadors will at least break the rigidity that has characterised the New Delhi-Moscow-Peking triangle for the last 15 years.

In this period China's ties with India and the Soviet Union turned hostile while, simultaneously, the latter two came closer together.

Now that India and Peking are getting ready for a dialogue, these analysts say, there is a distinct possibility New Delhi will establish even-handed relationships with Moscow and Peking.

The Soviets have maintained an icy silence on this prospect.

But India has persistently shied away from the Soviet-backed Asian collective-security system, maintaining instead its leaning toward bilateralism.

Thus, say the analysts, if the exchange of ambassadors between New Delhi and Peking is followed by a relaxation of tension between them, then the Indian approach will have been vindicated, and the collective-security plan will lose in priority in India's policy planning.

So far the Indian argument against the Soviet plan has been that other countries in the Asian region have not responded to it.

The Chinese, for their part want India to keep hands off the plan because they see it as a Soviet ploy to encircle them.

ECONOSCOPE

By Jawad Ahmad

The strange case of advertisement

An ancient Arab proverb says "he who praises himself is a liar." If we are to take this proverb at face value, no one would believe advertisements (ads) because, in a way, they are self-praising statements.

Yet one can not help notice the flurry of advertisements, covering all news media. This proliferation of advertisement literature is not coincidental, and it merits attention.

During the years 1973-76, the volume of business in Jordan has been expanding too fast. The number of shopping centres (or souks) has increased, and new shopping markets have popped up in most Amman Jebels (mountains). This has truly alleviated the pressures off the narrow downtown area.

This trend is not expected to stop in the near future. More and more shops and shopping areas will emerge in a serious attempt to ride the high waves of high prices and brisk business.

Moreover, new business activities are coming to life. Some of these are ambitious in terms of scale and capital. They will require and welcome every addition to their sales particularly that everyone wants to make quick profits, in anticipation that the high wave might tumble down to a trough.

These developments will instill aggressiveness in the behaviour of this new class of entrepreneurs. Most of them are well-educated and tend to break away from conformity and tradition.

With such a background, advertisement will boom and enter into new horizons. This may necessitate a revolution in the business of advertising.

So far, advertising suffers from inefficiency and lack of knowledge in mass-psychology. Some ads have been on television since it went into action in 1968. Given the fact that complete social and psychological changes have taken place since 1968, the ad emerges as a repulsive factor.

Straight forward advertisement is still the prevalent mode, and it often fails to deliver the message. Witty ads have been tried, and some of them have been very successful.

Yet the main centre for the industry is still found abroad, particularly in Lebanon and Egypt. It is high time that this industry be internalised. A Jordanian ad-producer is more capable of assessing the likes and dislikes of the Jordanian public to whom the ads are mainly directed. Moreover, this particular industry requires low capital and can be highly profitable.

A word must be said here about newspapers advertising in Jordan. If one reads daily newspapers he gets that bad feeling of the untidiness of ads. Classified ads are the mainstay of newspaper ads yet no newspaper seems to take them seriously. Given the fact that ads constitute an important income item, they should be given more attention.

Moreover, newspaper must create the proper jargon and abbreviations which would become a common language understood by all concerned. This will make advertisement more efficient and less costly.

A final word concerns government role. This role takes on two functions: first a body which regulates the massive bulk of government ads, and secondly an agency (not necessarily a new one) which would supervise ads to check their authenticity. Ads can be misrepresenting and misleading, and consumers should be protected.

If left on their own?

Can Ulster warriors work thing out themselves?

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (CSM) — Protestants and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland each say and do things they do not mean or intend.

Both the Protestant majority and the Roman Catholic minority hope that the other side will make the necessary concessions to permit rebuilding the province, which they both must share.

Deep down each knows that the other is making dramatic gestures, but in fact would love to settle matters reasonably.

Based on the shared belief that reconciliation is possible and mutually desired, secret talks have been going on for two months between Protestant and Roman Catholic moderates — moderates because they are willing to talk.

The Protestant moderates maintain their demand for undiluted local majority rule. The Catholic moderates demand a guaranteed role in a power-sharing local administration. This leaves Britain with the unwanted chore of continuing direct British rule over the province.

Yet if left to themselves, the two sides in Northern Ireland could well reach some sort of accommodation, say those politicians who have risked their reputations and perhaps their lives by entering into the secret talks.

As it is, both the team from the Protestant Unionist Party and that representing the mainly Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party agreed that Britain has too little understanding or love of Northern Ireland to administer the province properly.

Before further accord was possible, the extreme Protestant leader the Rev. Ian Paisley, learned of the reconciliation talks and publicly denounced them as betraying Protestant rights and interests.

Mr. Paisley's disclosure of the talks came at a particularly sensitive time — the beginning of the Protestant "Marching season" when all the traditional war cries are loosed.

This year as always, businesses and factories in Northern Ireland closed down for a two-week vacation launched with the "glorious twelfth" parades.

Some 90,000 Protestants, in white gloves, bowler hats, and bright orange sashes, marched through Belfast and other Northern Ireland towns on July 12 to commemorate the 1690 Battle of the Boyne when a Protestant army defeated a Catholic army.

Today it takes an army of 30,000 police and British troops to protect the Orange Order marchers' right to parade.

With the help of the Army's 30-foot-high burlap screens to keep the two sides from seeing each other at traditional flash points along parade routes, Catholics might well ignore the Orange parades.

But each anti-Catholic taunt stings because of daily sectarian killings throughout the province. Catholics and Protestants — almost invariably innocent victims unconnected with politics or guerrilla groups — are being singled out and killed at the rate of 15 a month.

Whatever solution is worked out eventually, neither side has any intention of abandoning Northern Ireland.

Yet as long as the present tit-for-tat killings continue, and as long as extremists on both sides exploit every fear and difference, reconciliation seems remote.

the American Congress report that the Soviet Union and the Cuban Communist Parties have only a few moves to put practice the Helsinki agreement. The Soviet Union has, it is said, flagrantly violated the agreement and only put into operation clauses which will have weak effect on the internal situation. There have, however, been two or three improvements in the fields of understanding and cooperation, according to some observers: images have been made easier to see people from socialist-bloc western countries, and agreements have been signed between Soviet Union, West Germany, U.S., France, and the other western countries to improve working conditions for journalists. The spirit of Helsinki definitely played a part at the European Communist Conference in Berlin at the end of June when journalists covering that event were greatly impressed by their welcome. The Soviet Union has tried to show they have done as much as other power to allow the free movement of men and ideas, and certainly true that the Soviet Union is importing more books, films, and plays.

In First Basket questions, those relating to European security, certain moves have been made: Moscow and the Soviet Union have agreed to exchange ambassadors with the United States.

Umm Al Quwain II have radio station

BAHRAIN, Aug. 2 (AFP) — The Gulf State of Umm Al Quwain is to build a new radio station, the fifth the seven-member United Arab Emirates federation to which it belongs, under an agreement with unidentified British firm signed yesterday.

The Emirate also has hopes that it will strike oil, which some other parts of the federation already produce in large quantities. Recent prospecting studies were encouraging, observers said.

BAD extends 10m to Comoro lands

KHARTOUM, SUDAN, Aug. 2, (P) — The Arab Bank for African Development (ABAD) today lent the Comoro Islands \$ 10 million, its first loan to the Indian Ocean former French territory.

Signatories of the loan agreement at bank headquarters here are Director General Shadiari (Tunisia) and Comoro Foreign Minister Muzawar Abdullah. Since its inception in October 1974, the bank has released \$ 150 million for 23 African development projects.

Bahrain fire hits commercial centre

BAHRAIN, Aug. 2, (R) — Fire yesterday gutted two buildings in the heart of Bahrain's commercial district but was contained before it could spread to the offices of nearby foreign banks.

Police said no one was injured in the blaze, which destroyed shops and offices and damaged an office block under construction.

More than 10 foreign banks have recently opened offices close to the two buildings under a government plan to make Bahrain a centre to attract Arab oil funds.

"If it had come any closer, the fire would have ruined Bahrain's chances of becoming a leading financial centre," a European banker said.

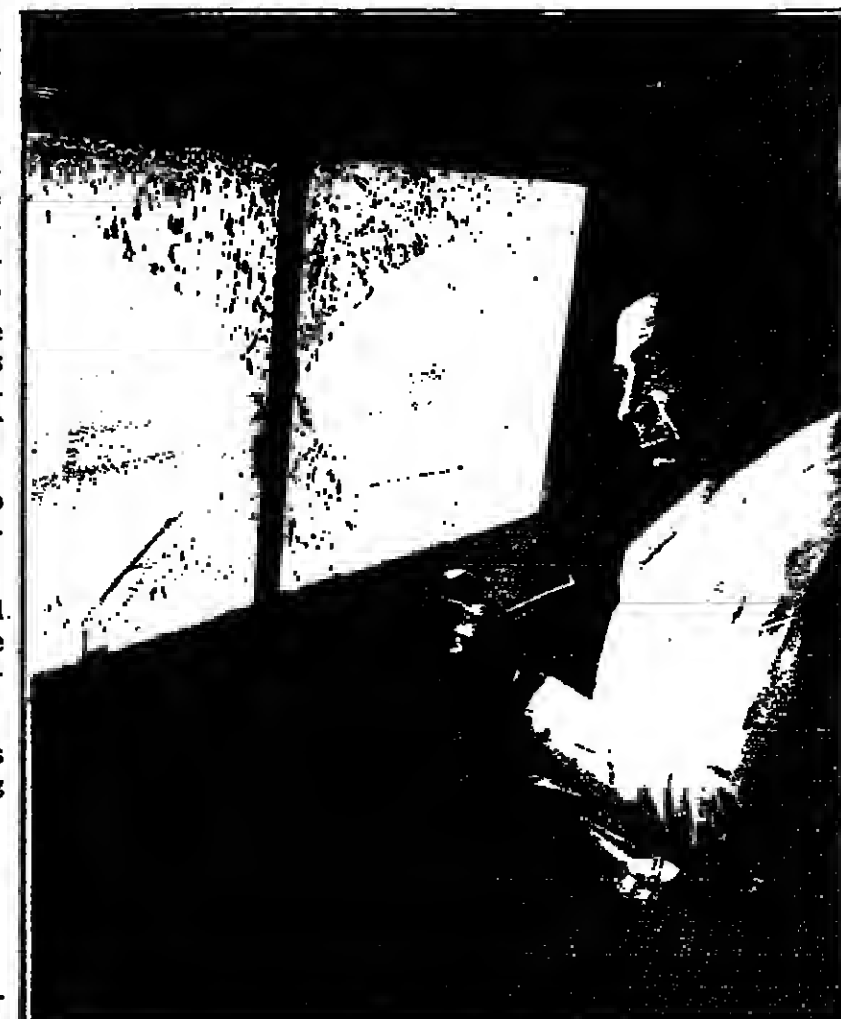
Police said it was too early to give the cause of the fire or estimate damage.

The fire started in shops and offices sandwiched between the Citibank of New York and Britain's Chartered Bank.

It spread to the upper floors of a 10-storey office block being constructed across the road.

S. Arabia finances Pakistan mosque

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 2, (R) — Saudi Arabia handed over a cheque for nine million dollars to Pakistan to build a big mosque here in memory of King Faisal who was assassinated last year, officials announced here Sunday.



Under the careful eye of a lighting engineer, dust-proof tests on a fluorescent lamp are carried out in a wind tunnel — in the British Jules Thorn Lighting Laboratory which was only opened last year specifically to improve the efficiency of lighting fittings.

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Alaska pipeline faults threaten U.S. oil supplies

WASHINGTON D. C. — A delay in the opening of the Alaska oil pipeline, now considered possible would scarcely be noticed by most American consumers, but would have important results for the United States as a whole.

The United States, says Thomas R. Stauffer, lecturer in economics at Harvard University, would be forced to spend at least \$6 million a day for foreign oil to replace the 600,000 barrels daily scheduled to flow through the 800-mile Alaskan pipeline beginning next July.

No "consequential delay" beyond July, 1977, is expected, says U.S. Interior Secretary Thomas S. Kleppe.

Nonetheless, discovery that more than 3,000 of the 31,000 welds in the pipeline may be faulty caused President Ford to send a high-level mission to Alaska to explore problems on the scene.

The government team, headed by deputy Secretary of Transportation John W. Dismann, must determine:

— How many of the 31,000 welds should be rechecked, including many hundreds buried in permafrost or under rivers.

— How to repair faulty welds with a minimum of damage to the fragile Alaskan ecosystem and with as little delay as possible.

The U.S. Government, according to officials, will not allow crude oil to flow through the line, until all possible threats of leaks and spillage are eliminated.

Alaskan oil, whenever it starts to flow, will have only marginal effect on the U.S. search for energy independence, experts say.

Currently, the United States imports more than 7 million barrels daily of foreign oil and the total keeps rising. Since the Alaska pipeline will carry only 600,000 barrels a day at first, the reduction in imports will be relatively slight.

Also, Alaskan oil will go only to the U.S. West Coast — not to the rest of the country, because no feasible means now exists to transport Alaskan oil east of the Rockies.

By 1978 the Prudhoe Bay fields of Alaska may be pumping 900,000 barrels daily through the pipeline — an amount equal to total U.S. West Coast demand.

Any surplus beyond that — and by 1980 Alaska may produce up to 1.6 million barrels daily — might be sold to Japan, unless some way is found to transport the oil over the Rockies.

The likelihood is, then that only 900,000 barrels daily may be shaved from total U.S. oil imports. While this is important from a balance of payments standpoint, it does relatively little to reduce American dependence on foreign oil.

John Lichtblau, executive director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, Inc., says by 1985 the U.S. could be importing "more than 50 per cent of our petroleum needs," compared with 42 per cent today and 35 per cent in 1973.

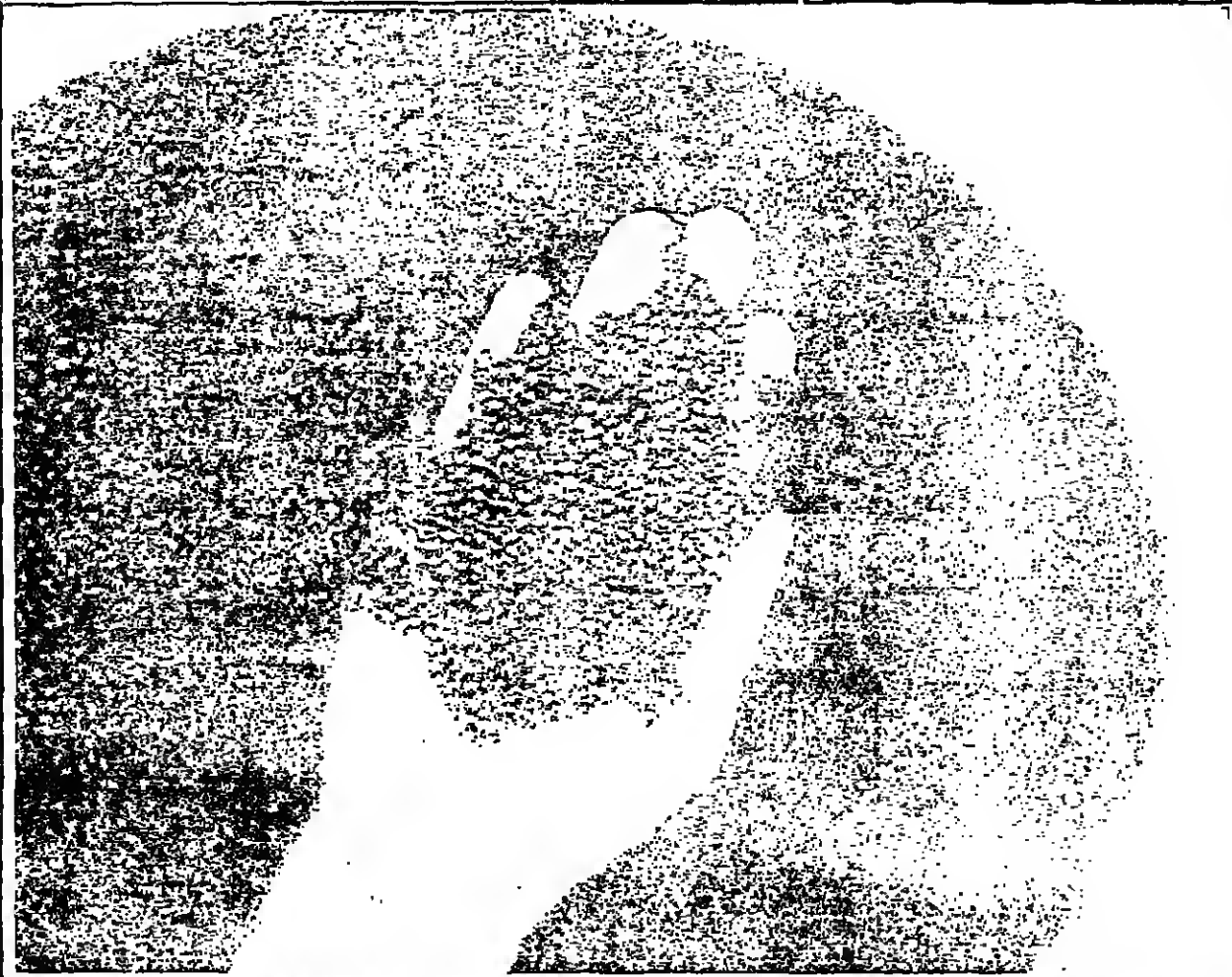
Seen in this perspective, consequences of any delay in opening the Alaska line are primarily financial — \$6 million a day extra for foreign oil, plus a loss to the U.S. Treasury of roughly \$1.8 million daily in taxes and royalties on Alaskan oil.

The state of Alaska, too, would lose revenue and costs would pile up for the oil companies holding Prudhoe Bay leases and for the consortium of firms owning the Alaskan pipeline.

The immediate task of U.S. Government officials, beyond finding out who left faulty welds slip through, is to decide how to correct the damage done at minimum delay.



Welding on the pipeline — a slip could be disastrous for the United States.



This photo shows beluga caviar, brought to the farm in the republic of Azerbaijan, ready for artificial fecundation.



The population of sturgeons in the Caspian Sea has reached the level of the fifties when catches here were the biggest ever. The fish population has been increased by the fish-breeding farms on the Volga, Kura and Ural rivers which fall into the Caspian Sea. Photo shows three-month-old fry sturgeons which were bred in the Soviet Transcaucasian republic of Azerbaijan. The fish will be released into the Kura from which they will get into the Caspian Sea.

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The grain and pressed black caviar obtained from sturgeons is generally known as Russian caviar. The Soviet Union has 135 fish-breeding farms which breed over 40 rare foodspecies, including sturgeon, salmon, cisco, pike and bream. Many rare fishes, among them white fish, have been saved from extinction. In 1975 the fish-breeding farms grew and released into reservoirs 12,000 million larvae and fry salmon, sturgeon, beluga, starry sturgeon, chum, and trout. Ichthyologists have estimated that only one out of every ten thousand young fish survives in natural conditions. The fry grown at fish-breeding plants have a 300 times greater chance of survival. Photo shows specialists from the fish-breeding farm in the Soviet Transcaucasian republic of Azerbaijan making an injection to beluga in order to achieve the earlier maturing of the caviar.

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pair of babushkas peer from behind a tree while awaiting a bus
with their bundled up charges
in Tbilisi, Georgia. A Russian
babushka — the word means
grandmother — takes care of
young children by a strict set
of customs and isn't bashful
about sharing her baby-raising
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

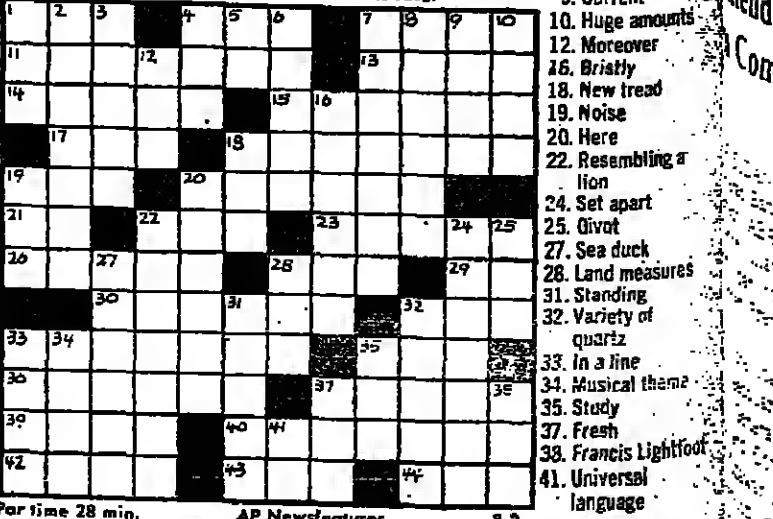
- Transaction
- Mum
- Steeple flax
- Seeming contradiction
- Indian
- African antelope
- Spanish sword
- Accomplished
- Folds
- Studied action
- Girl's nickname
- Get along
- Edge
- Upholstery gimp
- Beginning
- Simpleton
- Hence
- Be united
- Ivy thicket
- Exploiters
- Pass between peaks
- Withdraw
- Prickly pear
- Angry
- Having a scalloped margin
- Commodity
- Flax fiber
- English letter

EAT SHE WACO CRICKET EGAD CANOE ORNATE ELK IONE MA ERNS NEARS HARE ACTA IT IS EARL SWAY ATOLL ANTI ST MADE DEA ARTIST ELEVE RIER ORDERER TARE MAY SAY

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

DOWN

- Behold
- Exercise
- Patches
- Crossword puzzle necessity
- Current
- Huge amounts
- Moreover
- Bratly
- New tread
- Noise
- Here
- Resembling a lion
- Set apart
- Divot
- Sea duck
- Land measures
- Standing
- Variety of quartz
- In a line
- Musical theme
- Study
- Fresh
- Francis Lightfoot
- Universal language



For time 28 min.

AP Newsfeatures

8-3

هكذا ان الاصل

Farewell Montreal, we meet in Moscow?

MONTREAL, Aug. 2, (R) — The Olympic Games came down yesterday the troubled Olympic games in Montreal, a festival of sport that almost blotted out by politics which may never be the same.

But disgruntled Canadian taxpayers will be paying the bill for the games for years to come. The cost of the Olympics was almost \$1,500 million.

Ticket sales amounted to only about \$40 million. All other sources of income, including television and tourism, covered only a small fraction of the total cost.

This is another dilemma facing the Olympic movement: how to make the Olympics cheaper and simpler, closer to the Olympic ideal.

Saturday, in the rainswept streets of Montreal, East Germany scored one of its mightiest triumphs — a stock win in the Marathon.

East German's Waldemar Cierpinski, who belongs to the same sporting club as swimming queen Kornelia Ender, eclipsed the reigning champion, American Frank Shorter, to storm home in the fastest Olympic time of two hours, nine minutes, 55.0 seconds.

Shorter could not stand Cierpinski's blistering pace over the last stretch of the 26 mile — 385 yard (42.195 km) event. The American said afterwards: "my legs went."

The grueling race also proved too much for Finland's Lasse Viren, hoping to add the Marathon to his 5,000 and 10,000 wins.

Viren, running in his first Olympic Marathon, finished fifth. He faded halfway along the route after helping to set the pace with Shorter.

Cierpinski, who will be 26 on Tuesday, ran two final laps around the Olympic stadium instead of one because officials operating the lap marker made a mistake.

But there was no mistake about the victory of New Zealand's John Walker in the 1,500 meters. He held off a late challenge by Ivo Vandamme of Belgium to collect his country's second gold of the games and set a question that will never be answered — would he have beaten his greatest rival, Filbert Bayi of Tanzania?

Italy said to O.K. abortions for Seveso victims

SEVESO, Italy, Aug. 2, (R) — Italy's Christian Democrat government has meanwhile agreed to change the law and allow abortions for women affected by poisonous vapour leaked from the chemical factory, a local mayor reported today.

The mayor, who asked not to be identified although he admitted one of the towns worst affected by the deadly gas, met Health Minister Luciano Dal Falco in Milan and told Reuter afterwards: "The government has agreed that pregnant women should be allowed to abort if they wish."

Abortions are illegal in Catholic Italy, for whatever reason, but it was understood that the government is considering an emergency decree which would allow women in the Seveso-Meda area north of Milan to have pregnancies terminated.

The decision was said to have been taken because the highly toxic TCDD chemical which was accidentally released from the Swiss-owned Icmesa factory here three weeks ago can have serious effects on unborn children.

More than 300 residents of chemically polluted Seveso today refused to be evacuated unless all the townspeople ordered to leave their homes were taken out at the same time.

"Either we all go together or nobody is leaving Seveso today," one spokesman for the residents said.

The authorities had originally told 120 families — totalling 410 men, women and children — to be ready to abandon their home today.

This morning, officials said they could only take 320 people to a hotel complex 50 kilometres (30 miles) from Seveso and that they were still seeking accommodation for the others.

Their announcement prompted angry reactions from residents of the small community, where 200 people have already abandoned their homes with no idea when they will be able to return.

Sismik 1 plans long stay in Aegean

ANKARA, Aug. 2 (R). — A Turkish ship searching for oil in the disputed Aegean sea is expected to remain there for at least six weeks, Foreign Minister Inan Sabri Caglayangil said in an interview published today.

The seismic survey ship Sismik 1 entered the Aegean last Thursday on an exploratory voyage that has heightened tension between Turkey and Greece. The two countries have rival claims to the mineral riches of the Aegean seabed.

Mr. Caglayangil said in an interview with the magazine Yanki that the Sismik would prospect for six weeks and officials might decide to extend its programme.

He gave no indication whether the ship would enter sensitive areas where the two countries have issued rival prospecting licences.

Rightists agree to Tal Al Zaatar evacuation

[Continued from page 1]

Bayi was denied the chance to show his mettle because of Tanzania's refusal to take part in the games over New Zealand's sporting links with South Africa.

East Germany stripped Poland of their Olympic soccer championship on Saturday beating them 3-1 on a sodden pitch in heavy rain.

America's big triumph came in the finals of the boxing tournament when it collected five gold medals. Two of them were won by Michael and Leon Spinks, the first time brothers had emerged as boxing champions at the same games.

Cuba had to be satisfied with three boxing titles, the same as it won at the 1972 Munich games.

East Germany's Marathon win and victories in both women's relay finals, one of them in world record time, brought its gold medal tally in athletics to 11.

The crumbling Soviet giants managed only four, two less than the Americans.

Japan won its third gold medal in the judo competition. The Soviet Union won two and Cuba one.

The final medal standings in the Montreal Olympic games were as follows:

The Soviet Union ended with 47 gold, 43 silver, and 35 bronze. East Germany 40 gold, 25 silver, and 25 bronze. The United States 34 gold, 36 silver, and 25 bronze. West Germany 10 gold, 12 silver, and 17 bronze. Japan 9 gold, 6 silver and 10 bronze.

Poland came sixth in the gold medals total, followed by Bulgaria, Cuba, Romania, Hungary, and Finland in tenth place.

The standings from eleventh place, in gold medal totals, were, in consecutive order: Sweden, Britain, Italy, Yugoslavia, France, Czechoslovakia, New Zealand, South Korea, Switzerland, Jamaica, Norway, Denmark, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, Canada, Belgium Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Australia, Iran Venezuela, and finally, Mongolia.

An informed source said, "Sudan had proposed that Kenya and Uganda should 'sit down and solve their dispute in a friendly atmosphere so as to maintain African unity, brotherhood and stability.'"

President Jaafar Nimeiry recently sent messages to Presidents Idi Amin and Jomo Kenyatta.

The dispute followed Uganda's allegations that Kenya was involved in the Israeli commando raid on Entebbe airport last month to free hijacked airliner hostages, and was blockading Uganda. Kenya denies both charges.

Meanwhile, fears for the safety of between 200 and 300 British residents in Uganda mounted yesterday with word that two Britons were arrested, one accused of spying, on the same day that London broke diplomatic relations with Kampala.

Sweeping measures against the British community — including an order that Britons must approach President Idi Amin on their knees — were announced at the weekend and repeated on Uganda radio at intervals over 24 hours.

They include: listing all Britons still in Uganda, watching them for possible subversive activities, establishing a special body to deal with them, and banning the British flag.

Most of the Britons staying on in Uganda after last Wednesday's diplomatic break are missionaries, teachers and businessmen.

Progress reported toward U.N. Law of the Sea treaty

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 2, (R) He said that while developed and developing countries still had significant reservations on important substantive questions, the new negotiating text for deep seabed mining rules represented a marked improvement on the previous one.

He said the United States would like to see discussions focus on improving the system of access to seabed minerals for state and private companies, and financial arrangements between contractors and the proposed seabed authority.

He also said the statute of the proposed legal tribunal now was "wholly unsatisfactory."

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ENDGAME — The 21st Olympiad ended Sunday at Montreal. The scoring board switched from figures to letters and flashed the farewell message. The next Olympiad is scheduled for Moscow in 1980. (AP wirephoto).

Sudan to mediate in Kenya-Uganda dispute

KHARTOUM, Aug. 2, (R) — Uganda has agreed to a Sudanese offer of help to settle its dispute with Kenya.

The Sudanese Foreign Ministry yesterday received a reply from Uganda consenting to the Sudan's initiative.

An informed source said, "Sudan had proposed that Kenya and Uganda should 'sit down and solve their dispute in a friendly atmosphere so as to maintain African unity, brotherhood and stability.'"

President Jaafar Nimeiry recently sent messages to Presidents Idi Amin and Jomo Kenyatta.

The dispute followed Uganda's allegations that Kenya was involved in the Israeli commando raid on Entebbe airport last month to free hijacked airliner hostages, and was blockading Uganda. Kenya denies both charges.

Meanwhile, fears for the safety of between 200 and 300 British residents in Uganda mounted yesterday with word that two Britons were arrested, one accused of spying, on the same day that London broke diplomatic relations with Kampala.

Sweeping measures against the British community — including an order that Britons must approach President Idi Amin on their knees — were announced at the weekend and repeated on Uganda radio at intervals over 24 hours.

They include: listing all Britons still in Uganda, watching them for possible subversive activities, establishing a special body to deal with them, and banning the British flag.

Most of the Britons staying on in Uganda after last Wednesday's diplomatic break are missionaries, teachers and businessmen.

Progress reported toward U.N. Law of the Sea treaty

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 2, (R) He said that while developed and developing countries still had significant reservations on important substantive questions, the new negotiating text for deep seabed mining rules represented a marked improvement on the previous one.

He said the United States would like to see discussions focus on improving the system of access to seabed minerals for state and private companies, and financial arrangements between contractors and the proposed seabed authority.

He also said the statute of the proposed legal tribunal now was "wholly unsatisfactory."

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Industrialist charged with passing Lockheed payments to Japan ex-premier Tanaka

TOKYO, Aug. 2, (R) — The Tokyo public prosecutor's office today formally charged former Board Chairman Hiro Hiyama of the Marubeni Corporation with having channelled illegal payments from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation to former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka.

An announcement from the prosecutor's office said Mr. Hiyama, in collusion with two other former Marubeni executives and Lockheed's former Tokyo representative, Mr. John Clutter, passed on a total of 500 million yen (\$1.6 million) from Lockheed to Mr. Tanaka from August 10, 1973, to March 1, 1974.

Two former executives of Marubeni, Lockheed's agent in Japan Mr. Toshitaro Ohkubo and Mr. Hiroshi Itoh, have been charged with perjury themselves before a parliamentary committee looking into the Lockheed scandal.

A total of 15 people have been arrested over the Lockheed affair. The American firm has admitted paying several millions of dollars to further the sale of its planes in Japan. So far nine of the 15 have been formally charged.

Japanese Premier Takeo Miki will stay on as Liberal Democratic Party leader despite the Lockheed scandal, and will call a general election in November, Justice Minister Osamu Inaba predicted in Tokyo yesterday.

In a separate development a 42-year-old chauffeur of former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka was found dead in a parked car here today, an apparent suicide, police reported.

Mr. Kasahara had been one of Mr. Tanaka's chauffeurs for about 10 years, police said.

African leaders in Soweto call for return to classes

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 2, (R) — African civil leaders in the troubled black township of Soweto called yesterday for an end to violence and the return of schoolchildren to their classrooms. But only a fraction of Soweto's million people heard their pleas.

The first public meetings permitted in Soweto since violent demonstrations in June appeared to have disappointed the hope of the South African government.

About 3,000 Soweto residents turned up for an open-air meeting which officials had expected to rally masses of people. About 200 attended a later meeting for the parents of black schoolchildren.

African townships around Johannesburg and Pretoria were rocked six weeks ago by a week of troubles in which 176 people died.

Sporadic clashes and arson have since continued in Soweto, where 14 schools have been burned down and others have remained almost empty in spite of a government decision to reopen them.

The black mayor of Soweto, Mr. T.J. Makhaya, called yesterday for all children to return to school on Monday.

He also urged the government to keep policemen away from the schools — saying that their presence reminded the students of classmates slain in the troubles.

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LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed slightly off the bottom after a mainly easier on lack of interest, dealers said.

Government stocks eased up to 1/4 point in longs and around a shorts under small selling while leading industrials were mostly up or two easier. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 0.9 at 365.0.

Oils were mostly steady while banks lost 2 or 3p after being slayer easier.

Mining shares were lower with the easier gold hullion price, and weight producers lost around 37-1/2p. Australians were also easier.

Among shares a penny or two easier were Courtald, ICI, GKN, Beecham, Dunlop, Boots and Metal Box.

Bawker and Unilever were marked down 4 and 6p respectively. Glaxo, Fisons, Marks and GEC all recovered to overnight levels earlier falls of up to 5p. EMI, Lucas and Bat were all slightly on balance.